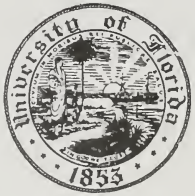
John Thomas

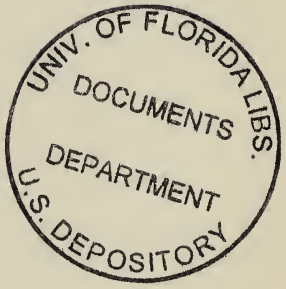
LATE A SENATOR FROM
IDAHO

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES
DELIVERED IN CONGRESS

UNIVERSITY
OF FLORIDA
LIBRARIES



Y 7.1: +364



FLARE

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/memorialservices00wash_13

Memorial Services

HELD IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH REMARKS PRESENTED IN EULOGY OF

John Thomas

LATE A SENATOR FROM IDAHO

Seventy-ninth Congress
Second Session

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1948

13
T458a

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Contents

	Page
Biography	5
Memorial services in the House:	
Memorial service program	11
Invocation and Scripture reading by Rev. James Shera Montgomery, Chaplain of the House	13
Roll of deceased Members, read by Mr. Alney E. Chaffee, reading clerk of the House	16
Address by Mr. F. Edward Hébert, of Louisiana	18
Address by Mr. J. Harry McGregor, of Ohio	27
Benediction by the Chaplain	34
Memorial addresses in the House:	
Mr. Henry C. Dworshak, of Idaho	37
Mr. John Sanborn, of Idaho	39
Memorial exercises in the Senate:	
Invocation and Scripture reading by Rev. Bernard Braskamp	43
Roll of deceased Members, read by the Chief Clerk	46
Tribute by Mr. C. Wayland Brooks, of Illinois	48
Tribute by Mr. Clyde R. Hoey, of North Carolina	51
Memorial addresses in the Senate:	
Mr. Glen H. Taylor, of Idaho	61
Mr. Clyde M. Reed, of Kansas	64
Mr. Henry C. Dworshak, of Idaho	65
Tributes	71
Proceedings in the Senate:	
Tribute by Mr. Glen H. Taylor, of Idaho	89
Tribute by Mr. Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan	90
Proceedings in the House:	
Tribute by Mr. Henry C. Dworshak, of Idaho	95
Tribute by Mr. Compton I. White, of Idaho	96

Biography

JOHN THOMAS was born on a farm in Phillips County, Kans., January 4, 1874; attended the rural schools, the high school in Phillipsburg, Kans., and the Central Normal College at Great Bend, Kans.; taught school, serving as superintendent of schools of Phillips County, Kans., 1898–1903; served as register of land office at Colby, Kans., 1906–9; moved to Gooding, Idaho, in 1909; engaged in banking and livestock business; mayor of Gooding, Idaho, 1917–19; chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Idaho, 1922–24; member of the Republican National Committee, 1925–33; appointed and subsequently elected as a Republican to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frank R. Gooding, and served from June 30, 1928, to March 3, 1933; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1932; resumed his business pursuits; again appointed and subsequently elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William E. Borah; reelected in 1942, and served from January 27, 1940, until his death in Washington, D. C., November 10, 1945; interment in Elmwood Cemetery, Gooding, Idaho.

In the House of Representatives

THURSDAY, *April 18, 1946.*

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 604.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That on Tuesday, the 28th day of May 1946, immediately after the approval of the Journal, the House shall stand at recess for the purpose of holding the memorial services as arranged by the Committee on Memorials, under the provisions of clause 40–A of Rule XI. The order of exercises and proceedings of the service shall be printed in the Congressional Record, and all Members shall have leave for sixty legislative days to extend their remarks in the Congressional Record on the life, character, and public service of the deceased Members. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Speaker shall call the House to order, and then, as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased, he shall declare the House adjourned.

* * * * *

The resolution was agreed to.

Memorial Services
in the
House of Representatives

Seventy-ninth Congress
Second Session

Memorial Service Program

Prelude, sacred selections (11:30 to 12)
United States Army Band Orchestra

Presiding officer.....The Speaker, Hon. Sam Rayburn

Invocation.....The Chaplain, Dr. James Shera Montgomery

Solo.....Hon. Louis C. Rabaut
Representative from the State of Michigan
At the piano.....Joan Marie Rabaut

Scripture reading and prayer.....The Chaplain

Roll of deceased Members
The Clerk of the House of Representatives

Devotional silence.

Address.....Hon. F. Edward Hébert
Representative from the State of Louisiana

Solo.....Hon. Louis C. Rabaut
At the piano.....Joan Marie Rabaut

Address.....Hon. J. Harry McGregor
Representative from the State of Ohio

Taps.....Charles Barnes
Master sergeant, United States Army

Benediction.....The Chaplain

John Thomas

Memorial Services

TUESDAY, *May 28, 1946.*

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives presided.

The Members of the House rose and remained standing while the relatives and friends of the deceased Members were escorted into the House Chamber by the Committee on Memorials.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever.

Amen.

Hon. LOUIS C. RABAUT sang Ave Maria, composed by A. H. Rosewig, accompanied by Joan Marie Rabaut at the piano.

Ave Maria, Ave Maria, Ave, Ave Maria.
Ave Maria, Gratia plena
Dominus, Dominus tecum.
Benedicta tu in mulieribus
Et benedictus fructus ventris tui, Jesus.
Sancta Maria mater Dei
Ora, ora pro nobis.
Peccatoribus, peccatoribus
Nunc et in hora mortis nostrae.
Amen, Amen, Ave Maria, Amen.

SCRIPTURE READING AND PRAYER

The CHAPLAIN:

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: He leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul: He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

"O yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill,
To pangs of nature, sins of will,
Defects of doubt, and taints of blood.

"That nothing walks with aimless feet;
That not one life shall be destroyed,
Or cast as rubbish to the void,
When God hath made the pile complete.

"That not a worm is cloven in vain;
That not a moth with vain desire
Is shriveled in a fruitless fire,
Or but subserves another's gain.

"So runs my dream, but what am I?
An infant crying in the night;
An infant crying for the light;
And with no language but a cry.

"I falter where I firmly trod,
And falling with my weight of cares
Upon the great world's altar stairs
That slope through darkness up to God.

"I stretch lame hands of faith and grope,
And gather dust and chaff, and call
To what I feel is Lord of all,
And faintly trust the larger hope."

Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself, that where I am there ye may be also.

And he showed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life; and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations. And there shall be no more curse: but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it; and His servants shall serve Him. And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light; and they shall reign forever and ever.

"Yet Love will dream and Faith will trust
(Since He who knows our needs is just)
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.
Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress trees!
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marbles play!
Who hath not learned in hours of faith,
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That Life is ever Lord of Death,
And Love can never lose its own!'

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

ROLL OF DECEASED MEMBERS

Mr. Alney E. Chaffee, reading clerk of the House of Representatives, read the following roll:

JAMES GRAVES SCRUGHAM, Senator from the State of Nevada. Born January 19, 1880; engineer; teacher; soldier; graduate University of Kentucky 1906; commissioned major, United States Army, 1917, and promoted to rank of lieutenant colonel 1918; State engineer of Nevada, 1917–23; State public service commissioner, 1919–23; Governor of Nevada, 1923–27; Member of the House of Representatives, Seventy-third to Seventy-seventh Congresses; elected to the United States Senate 1942; died June 23, 1945.

HIRAM WARREN JOHNSON, Senator from the State of California. Born September 2, 1866; lawyer; student University of California; elected Governor of California 1910; reelected 1914; one of the founders of the Progressive Party 1912; nominee for Vice President of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket 1912; elected to the United States Senate 1916, 1922, 1928, 1934, and 1940; died August 6, 1945.

JOHN THOMAS, Senator from the State of Idaho. Born January 4, 1874; teacher, livestock dealer; banker; student Phillipsburg (Kans.) High School and Central Normal College; superintendent of schools of Phillips County, 1898–1903; register of land office, Colby, 1906–9; mayor of Gooding, Idaho, 1917–19; chairman of the Republican State Central Committee 1922–24; member of the Republican National Committee, 1925–33; Member of the United States Senate, under appointment and election from June 30, 1928, to March 3, 1933; again appointed on January 27, 1940, and elected the same year; reelected 1942; died November 10, 1945.

JAMES WHEATON MOTT, First Congressional District of Oregon. Born November 12, 1883; lawyer; student of University of Oregon; Stanford University; graduate of Columbia University 1909 and Willamette University 1917; served in the United States Navy 1918 and 1919; city attorney, Astoria, 1920–22; member of the Oregon House of Representatives, 1922–28, 1930–32; State corporation commissioner 1931–32; Member of the Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth Congresses; died November 12, 1945.

JOSEPH WILSON ERVIN, Tenth Congressional District of North Carolina. Born March 3, 1901; lawyer; graduate of the University of North Carolina 1921; student University of North Carolina Law

School 1922 and 1923; Member of the Seventy-ninth Congress; died December 25, 1945.

JOHN BUELL SNYDER, Twenty-third Congressional District of Pennsylvania. Born July 30, 1877; teacher; student Harvard University, Columbia University; graduate of Lock Haven (Pa.) Teachers College; taught school 1901–12; western State manager, educational publishers, 1912–32; member of the National Commission of One Hundred for Study and Survey of Rural Schools in the United States 1922–24; Member of the Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses; died February 24, 1946.

WILLIAM OLIN BURGIN, Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina. Born July 28, 1877; merchant; lawyer; banker; student Rutherfordton Military Institute and University of North Carolina Law School; mayor of Thomasville 1906–10; president of and attorney for the Industrial Bank of Lexington; elected to the State house of representatives 1930 and to the State senate 1932; Member of the Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth Congresses; died April 11, 1946.

Mrs. ROGERS, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, standing in front of the Speaker's rostrum, placed a memorial rose in a vase as the name of each deceased Member was read by the Clerk.

Then followed 1 minute of devotional silence.

The CHAPLAIN. Infinite God, our rock, of refuge in every time of need, in this silence we would find our song of praise. Our hearts and memories are moved over scenes and associates which are no more. Our departed Members have labored through the storm; their souls have become immortal. Bless those whose hearts are bedewed with love and tenderness. When Thou comest in the darkness, when the thorn enters the side and our loved ones are smitten, then Thou art most gracious and full of mercy. Loving Father, in the arms of faith we bring all sorrowing hearts to Thee, Thou whose name is above every name, the One with the pierced hand and the wounded side; be Thou the divine herald who goes before, proclaiming final peace and happiness. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

69550—48——2

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Hébert].

ADDRESS BY HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States, the families and relatives of those colleagues in whose memory we gather here today in this historic Chamber:

On this solemn occasion when we are met to commemorate the lives, the spirit, and the good work of our colleagues who have been called to their eternal rest, I would ask you to come with me in spirit to that hallowed shrine which stands on Bedloe Island, at the entrance to the harbor of New York. That is indeed a hallowed sanctuary suited to the mood and the purpose of this ceremony, for there stands the Statue of Liberty, symbolizing the soul of America, silently proclaiming the ideals for which our colleagues labored and died. On the base of that monument we find these words, quoted from the Growth of the American Republic:

Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp, cries she with silent lips.
Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to
breathe free—the wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, the tempest-tossed to me.
I lift my light beside the golden door.

Yes; there you find the soul of America. There you find the source of strength, the inspiration, the courage, the faith in humanity that have brought through to the realization of high ideals, of noble endeavor, of heroic achievement, the records of the men we memoralize today. Well did the Senator from California, HIRAM JOHNSON, know; well did the Senator from Nevada, JAMES SCRUGHAM, know; well did the Senator from Idaho, JOHN THOMAS, know; well did the gentleman from Oregon, JAMES MOTT, know; well did the gentleman from North Carolina, JOSEPH ERVIN, know; well did the gentleman from Pennsylvania, J. BUELL SNYDER, know; well did the other gentleman from North Carolina, WILLIAM BURGIN, know

that it profiteth man nothing if he gained the whole world and thereby suffered the loss of his own soul. Well, too, did they grasp the easy transition that it profits a nation nothing if it gain the whole world and suffer the loss of its own immortal soul. They, too, have held high that torch of liberty beside the golden door. They, too, watched with bated breath and a sense of solemn responsibility the hundreds of millions of people who looked to that hallowed shrine for security, for peace, for possible happiness. Like a giant beacon their light, too, has shone out over the world, guiding men from the dangers of Scylla and shielding them from the rocks of Charybdis. The danger, far from passing, is increasing in our own times, of men avoiding Scylla only to be crashed against Charybdis.

It is not so long ago that one whose memory we revere uttered an impressive prayer for America. He begged of Almighty God to vouchsafe to the people of this Nation the vision which is necessary to profit fully from the victory that was sure to come. Thank God that victory has been granted to us. To what end would that victory have been had we, in gaining it, snuffed out the light of the lady in New York harbor and had closed shut the golden door to a suffering world and in that victory, have lost the immortal soul of America. Righteous as our cause, just as our purpose, lofty as our ideals, what would it have profited to have gained the whole world and suffered the loss of our own soul.

In victory and triumph we must turn humbly toward God instead of away from God in haughty satisfaction of material attainment.

We must pray God that the vision may be ours: The vision for all the people and the vision, especially for us, in whose trembling hands has been placed the shivering, vibrant, yet strong, soul of America. Ours is the duty to hold high the torch, when men would snatch it from our grasp. Our American youth sacrificed their lives in order to preserve the brightness and the clear message that flashes from the soul

of America. Ours is the task to be worthy of them and to leave for the future generations of young men and young women an example of vision that is clear, unwavering, and unfaltering. To do that we ourselves must beware of the rocks which flank both sides of the hallowed shrine of Liberty.

On one side there is the dangerous rock of Scylla. It has often been camouflaged as Liberty, but we must know that it is a liberty of indifference—indifference to truth, indifference to morality, indifference to justice, and more than all else, indifference to the social good. It is an alleged vaunted right of the individual to say, to do, or to think anything whatsoever he pleases—no matter who or what might suffer. It is based on the assumption that there is no absolute standard of right and wrong; it sets up the individual as the supreme authority; it regards all regulations of liberty as unwarranted and unjustifiable restraint. We need not look far to find the various manifestations of this dangerous Scylla. We find it in the ideologies which maintain that there is no such thing as truth—there is merely a point of view; and their profound reason for such philosophy is because each man is his own measure of what is truth or good.

We look to education and find it indoctrinating even the young with the principle that all discipline is a restriction on the individual's right of self-expression. We come to the political order and we find it assuming that the state has a merely negative function—that is, to protect the individual rights. Finally, in the economic order, it argues that if individuals are left free to run their business as they please without any social interference on the part of the Government, the maximum good of all will, in some miraculous way, be the outcome.

With heavy hearts and with nervous misgivings, we have witnessed the ravages caused by this relentless Scylla. We have seen it produce, or try to produce, a civilization made up of a series of cross-currents of egotism. Under the aegis of that concept, the world began to take on the aspect of a

free-for-all which was dignified by calling it the struggle for existence. No one was interested in the common good, but only in his own little cosmos which he proudly called his ego. Little wonder that on such sharp rocks unity was shattered, unselfishness was lost, and the spirit of sacrifice for others was almost completely torn to shreds.

But the ravages of this indifference to the common good did not end here. It tore into the economic structure of life and left tremendous gashes which we called inequalities. Power and credit were concentrated in the hands of a few while the vast majority were reduced to the state of wage earners with little or no material security for the future. Logically that could lead to only one thing: The right of the rich to be rich, and of the poor to be poorer. Where were those words from the silent lips "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free." Had the light at the golden door been dimmed by the glitter of the gold itself? Was our Nation going to lose its soul?

There were some who tried to avoid Scylla and they steered a course to Charybdis. They felt that in some way or other men had to be lifted out of their individual desires and brought to a regard for the good of all; some remedy had to be found to divert economic forces to the common good. Some means had to be invented to equalize inequalities and to recall an almost forgotten tie which bound men as brothers. And in looking for these avenues of escape they were dashed against the rocks of Charybdis.

They forgot that men were "yearning to breathe free." To them there opened but one course and that was to force them to live for the general welfare and to seek wealth and power in order to equalize inequalities. On the rocks appeared the barnacles of dictatorships. Dazzled by siren calls they proclaimed if individuals cannot be responsible to the voice of conscience prompting them to recognize social responsibilities, if unity did not come from inside men, from their minds

and their hearts and their souls, then it would be made to come from outside—through compulsion, through force, through dictatorship.

Can you see the ship freighted with the destinies of men, swaying from one side, where the individual was called supreme; to the other, where the state was crowned with the laurels of supremacy? There is nothing surprising in that twist, for where there was no guardianship over the mind and heart and soul of liberty, the principle that the strong individual is permitted to devour the weak one will naturally lead to the principle that the strong state may devour the weak one. So it was that liberty began to take on a meaning which we emphatically refused to accept or to recognize—the liberty which Frederick Engels called the liberty of necessity. We have heard it shouted from high balconies, from crowded market places—"man is free, when he acts according to determined laws"; man is free, so long as he obeys the will of the dictator, and the dictator is always identified with the common good. Under this concept of society, then, we will have freedom of speech and freedom of the press—if they are used to support the dictator; men will have freedom to vote—if their ballot is approved by the dictator; men will have freedom to think, to will, to desire, if they think and will and desire what the dictator thinks and wills and desires; and thus the total man is absorbed by the state. Yes, the total man, body and soul, and for that reason we have called this not liberty of necessity, but totalitarianism.

From our vantage point at that hallowed shrine of liberty, looking out over the world today we still see nations in danger of being dashed against Scylla or ground to complete impotence by Charybdis. Our colleagues, whose memory we revere today, have handed into our keeping that torch of liberation for the homeless, the tempest-tossed, the wretched refuse of the greed, the selfishness, the tyranny of men who, thank God, have gone down in defeat.

Yes, we have gained a victory of arms, but in gaining that victory have we not marched to the precipice of defeat when we face the danger of losing that for which we fought to win.

The danger is not a new one.

It is as old as America itself.

Every individual American, every individual who has served in this body has been faced with the same danger and has met the challenge unhesitatingly and unflinchingly.

Those men whose names you heard called here today—SCRUGHAM of Nevada, JOHNSON of California, THOMAS of Idaho, MOTT of Oregon; ERVIN of North Carolina, SNYDER of Pennsylvania, BURGIN of North Carolina—those men who now fail to answer "Present" when their names are called because they are no longer among the living, faced this challenge every day of their lives in the service of the people they represented and served.

Day after day they stood in this Chamber and the Chamber at the other end of this Capitol and bowed their heads in silent prayer for the strength to keep the light burning and the door open for the peoples of a world seeking the right to live in a country which guaranteed the dignity of the individual and yet preserved the soul of the Nation itself by perpetuating that right with the force of arms if necessary.

Day after day they stood with steadfast determination and unswerving courage in the cause of a people who to themselves could say: "We are free to think as we please, we are free to speak as we please, we are free to write as we please, we are free to worship as we please—our forefathers could not. We can."

Day after day when our men of arms stood on the battle fronts of the world and our men of brawn stood on the production lines in this "the arsenal of democracy"—these men of fortitude and purpose, these colleagues of ours stood at their posts of duty on the home front of eternal vigilance keeping the light burning and the door open, until felled by the hand of death.

With humility, we acknowledge our unworthiness to be their successors, just as they, in turn, felt their own unworthiness to succeed the long line of noble men stretching back to the first fathers of our glorious Republic.

As we pause to do honor to their memory we suddenly find ourselves listening to other voices, the voices of our American boys, descendants of tired, poor, huddled masses, who entered through the golden door and found their pathway brightened by the torch of liberty. Boys who made the supreme sacrifice of their lives in order to protect and immortalize the soul of America.

The poppies cannot bloom on Iwo-land in row on row, as told of Flanders' field;
Black sands of hell and blood-soaked sacred strand
Where liberty-or-death's blood bathed proud shields,
Brave devil-dogs from halls of Montezuma
Who tamed the pirates well at Tripoli
Now sanctify their blood on Iwo Jima
And plant their gallant hearts on Suribachi.
Heroes of Roi, Namur, Guam, Saipan,
Who bled the shock of awesome Peleliu,
Engaged Nippon to their last fighting man.
On tragic Tarawa; they died for you
On hell's black sands. Where poppies cannot grow
Thrive living seeds of freedom, row on row.

—*George William Cooper.*

They died for you and for you more than any individuals in our beloved America; because you and I are keepers of the light—you and I are guardians of the torch, you and I are to hand down to future generations that soul of America which is worth fighting for, which is worth dying for, and God grant that we hand it down as clean, as untarnished, and as strong as our departed colleagues handed it to us. American liberty is based on the recognition that freedom is not merely a constitutional right, nor merely a natural right, nor simply a human right, nor a social right. It is, above all things else, a spiritual right. Let dictators talk with benevolent suggestions of giving freedom; our answer was heard in the roar of

cannons, the barking of guns, the whirring of planes that dropped protesting bombs. And those bombs, as they hurled down from the skies, screamed back our answer "All men are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights." With that endowment of God, and with the faculty of free will, there came to every man the gift of conscience which tells him not what he would like selfishly to do, not what he must do, but what, as an intelligent being, and a social unit, he ought to do.

America, recognizing the brotherhood of man, appreciates the nature of man as a self-directing individual who, recognizing his responsibilities before God, before his fellow men, and before his country, can be trusted to make the right and proper choice—a choice that will redound to the good of all. That idealism approaches reality when we scan the records of our young men in our camps, on our ships, in our planes, on our battlefields, in our "God's acres" where stand the crosses row on row. That ideal found realization in the services rendered by our young women as Wacs and Waves and Spars, as cadet nurses, as Red Cross nurses, as workers in our defense plants. That ideal found realization on the home front when even necessities were sacrificed so that still another bond might make victory more secure and more lasting. Oh, yes, my colleagues, "there are such things," and thank God, that at least in this part of the universe, there are such things. And if we feel heavy with a sense of our responsibility in the task set before us in the most critical days of our Nation and of the world, let us rededicate ourselves at that hallowed shrine of liberty and, putting our hands into the hand of God, go forth with courage, with determination, with faith in a future that must bring lasting peace for men and for us in our own time, eternal rest and everlasting reward.

It took the hell of war to make men realize that there are no atheists in fox holes.

It will take the hell of the struggle for peace to make civilization realize that there can be no atheism in government if

we who have won an earthly victory are to win an eternal triumph.

No nation can live without acknowledgment of a Supreme Being.

Governments founded on atheism are but meteors flashing temporarily across the skies of the international firmament. Their light blazes brilliantly and illuminates the world momentarily, only to fade out on the distant horizon, forgotten in the ages.

Governments founded on a belief in God and dependence on a Supreme Being are perpetual lights, burning eternally, held aloft as beacons to the downtrodden peoples who seek not to conquer the world but to save their own immortal souls.

As long as America keeps its immortal soul will freedom and independence live.

When America loses its immortal soul freedom and independence die.

America has always recognized the existence of God. Yes; the Jehovah of the Jews, as well as the Christ of the Protestants and the Catholics—the God of Jew and Christian, the Supreme Being of all mankind. There is no atheism in the concept of government which inspired the organization of the United States of America. There can be no atheism in a government whose Declaration of Independence begins by admitting the goodness of God and who proudly proclaims to the world, "In God we trust."

No, my colleagues, there can be no compromise between a government of atheism and a government of God.

There can be no deviation from the course set by those who have gone before us. If we are to keep faith with those who have died we must avoid both Scylla and Charybdis. We must face the danger and meet the challenge with the same fortitude and determination with which they met it while they lived and served here.

Today from Valhalla they can smile on those of us who have been left behind to carry on where they who have gone left off, with the full knowledge and satisfaction that we shall keep burning the light and shall keep open the golden door of the Goddess of Liberty, symbolic of the immortal soul of America, because we, too, like those who have lived and died, know it would profit America nothing to gain the whole world and suffer the loss of her immortal soul.

Good night, a sweet good night, my departed colleagues; rest your weary heads on the bosom of endless time, sleep in the comfort of eternal peace; we shall not break faith with you—the immortal soul of America shall not be lost.

Hon. LOUIS C. RABAUT sang Softly and Tenderly, by Will L. Thompson, accompanied by Joan Marie Rabaut at the piano.

Softly and tenderly Jesus is calling
Calling for you and for me;
See at the portals He's waiting and watching,
Watching for you and for me.

Come home, come home, ye who are weary, come home;
Earnestly, tenderly, Jesus is calling;
Calling for you and for me.

Why should we tarry when Jesus is pleading,
Pleading for you and for me?
Why should we linger and heed not His mercies,
Mercies for you and for me.

Come home, come home, ye who are weary, come home;
Earnestly, tenderly, Jesus is calling.
Calling for you and for me.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McGregor].

ADDRESS BY HON. J. HARRY M'GREGOR

Mr. SPEAKER: This day has been set aside as one of reflection upon the past; as a day on which to recall to our minds with special significance those colleagues who have labored

with us for varying periods of time, some briefly and others for a lengthy span, but all of whom gave their devoted and unselfish efforts to the cause of our representative form of government toward the end that this Nation might have truly a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

We came here today to pay respect to men entitled to our respect. It is a significant thing that the House pauses to do honor to those who have striven, and striven hard, to be worthy of this place. We have met in solemn exercise to express as best we can our regret at the passing of these friends and colleagues. And in the memorial exercises of this day I wish I could adequately and eloquently picture of them the commendable things which they did and said in the service of this Congress.

The Members of the House know well the extreme mental and physical exertions required in the performance of service as a Representative of the people, and it is not to be doubted that many of our colleagues whom we remember and cherish today paid the price of a shortened existence on this earth as a result of their constant and conscientious response to their multitude of exacting and pressing duties. Service here in the capacity of a faithful servant of the people involves, as all of us recognize, not only mental and physical efforts, challenging to a high degree, but also other sacrifices and obligations which need not be detailed here because of our common knowledge of them.

Since our last memorial service, seven Members of this Congress have departed from these scenes to answer the roll call yonder. These stalwart souls gave their lives, or a generous portion thereof, in the service of their country, and it is for us who remain to carry on, holding high the banner of freedom and permitting no power, or combination of powers, to bring down that emblem, but to keep it ever flying over everything that we love and prize in our individual and collective lives.

They were men of character and good judgment, more anxious to be right and to do the right thing and to render service to those whom they represented than they were to seek praise or seeming popularity. They would rather subject themselves to criticism and follow a course they believed to be right than to escape that criticism by following a doubtful course. As Representatives in Congress they served their constituents faithfully and well. They commanded the friendship and respect of those with whom they served, and I am sure that the membership of this House feels that in the passing of these honored colleagues we have lost good men; good Representatives, and good citizens have gone from us. They were worthy of all the ambitions of their lives; they were statesmen of high order. They loved their country, their State, their home, their friends. Their friendships knew no party lines. They lived and believed that—

When a man ain't got a cent, and he's feeling kind o' blue
An' the clouds hang dark an' heavy, an' won't let the sunshine through,
It's a great thing, oh my brethren, for a feller just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way!

It makes a man feel curious; it makes the tear drops start,
An' you sort o' feel a flutter in the region of the heart;
You can't look up and meet his eyes—you don't know what to say
When his hand is on your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way.

Oh, the world's a curious compound, with its honey and its gall,
With its care and bitter crosses, but a good worl' after all;
An' a good God must have made it—leastways that is what I say,
When a hand is on my shoulder in a friendly sort o' way.

They placed their hands on many shoulders of younger and inexperienced colleagues, and we, who but recently obtained the honor of membership in this legislative body, will miss their natural talent, the zeal of their youth, the energy of their middle life, the wisdom of their old age.

We who continue to serve as the Representatives of the people can truly evaluate the service of our comrades and

their contributions to the Nation's welfare and security. We knew them intimately and were daily in their company. We observed them on the line of duty, under fire and facing courageously the crises that daily confronted them. We know of their conduct under the pressure of unprecedented events and problems. Truly, it requires courage, stamina, and stability to withstand the high tension of present-day conditions. They who have passed on possessed these attributes, as we who are assembled here today can testify. But the constant strain, pressure, and burdens exacted their toll and deprived our comrades of the satisfaction and enjoyment of the fruits of their labors in what we all fervently hope will be the dawn of a new era of peace on earth and good will among men. When history is written, let it not be remiss in recording the names of our deceased colleagues high on the honor roll of those who have diligently served their Nation and their fellow men.

Selection as a Representative of the people of this Nation is not only a distinctive honor but also a weighty responsibility and demands the best faculties we can muster to cope with the vital problems of our times. Especially is this true today in these United States when forces both within and without are attempting to destroy our constitutional way and fasten upon us individually and collectively a philosophy and system foreign to us and in which our forefathers, who had faith in our future, would have no part.

At no time in the history of the Congress has there been prevalent such a vicious and strongly organized campaign as that directed today toward belittling and smearing the American Congress in the eyes of the American people and the world at large. Groups and individuals without respect for, nor allegiance to, the constitutional form of government which has made this country great and its standard of living the highest in the entire world are striving constantly to cast the blame on the Congress indiscriminately for any situation which may or may not occur, according to their

wishes or designs. Is it any wonder, then, that the imposition of added burdens and worries, not to mention insults and slander, must be reckoned with, and most certainly constitutes not only a menace to our free Government in these United States but also to the well-being of our membership, beset, as they are, from all sides with an infinite number and variety of tasks, large and small?

I am aware, Mr. Speaker, that we as Representatives of the people are human, and all humans can and do make mistakes, and therefore we are prepared to receive honest criticism. Such criticism may often be deserved, and certainly should not be unwelcome. In many instances, criticism comes from those who lack a full understanding of the requisites of membership in either the House or the Senate. While we are and must ever be receptive to suggestions, advice, and criticism of the people whom we represent in these trying days in these hallowed halls, we should not ignore the efforts of individuals or groups unsympathetic with our representative form of government to poison the minds of the American people against their chosen Representatives. We would be derelict in our sworn duty to protect our constitutional liberties through longer permitting unjustified and indiscriminate attacks upon the Congress as a whole to continue unheeded and unchecked. It is high time, both to preserve the integrity of the Congress and protect the memories and ideals of those who have served here in the past, as well as in days to come, that we scrutinize and investigate thoroughly the persons and groups seeking to undermine and destroy our truly representative form of government.

Mr. Speaker, I could go back through the years and name countless former Members of Congress who sacrificed days, months, and years of their lives by unstinted devotion to their ideals of those who have served here in the past, as well as the tenets of our forefathers and further extend the influences of good and sound government for all.

Our former colleagues stricken during the past year were worthy and honored Members of the most distinguished legislative body in the greatest nation of this day. As we recall them to our minds, we appreciate the qualities of mind and soul that they exhibited among us. Today we bow in reverence and honor to them. Their passing leaves gaps that cannot be filled, although their places be taken by others who will measure up to the high standards of this body.

We are linked to our departed colleagues through pleasant memories of their words, acts, and deeds. We are privileged also to go to the RECORD at any time to derive inspiration from their recorded remarks and actions. Future Members may also know our comrades from the Record, but, unfortunately, they will be limited in their appraisal by the fact of not knowing the personalities and the friendships of these leaders, as we have known them.

Henry C. Churchman has written a poem entitled "What Monument?" which seems to me to summarize the lives and memories of our deceased colleagues in the continual struggle of life and in the service of our fellow men.

Mr. Speaker, I will read this poem in reverence and respect to those whom we today memorialize:

What monument shall you erect
To foil Oblivion's lethal scheme,
When Death his customs shall collect,
And terminate this fleeting dream?

Build not of stone, for stone is cold,
And heartless, through Time's deathless reign;
No tenderness doth mortar hold
Where mem'ries spring to life again.

Build not of tyranny nor greed,
Nor blood-drenched garments of the slain;
Build not of Mother's tears that plead
The safety of their sons in vain.

But build of honesty and grit,
With consciousness of virtue's might,
With force of wisdom, grace of wit,
Determination for the right.

And build of courage, worthy deeds,
With selfless service to your kind;
Yes, build of thoughts for others' needs,
Adorned with cheerfulness of mind.

Thus through the ages shall survive
This monument you've builded then,
Your inmost self kept still alive
Within the living souls of men.

I have one more thought that I would like to leave today. It is the thought that it is more fitting to honor our fellow Members during their days of active service in these halls rather than after they have shed this mortal coil. It has been tritely said thousands and thousands of times that honors mean more to a man when he is alive than when he is dead. But how often do we overlook in these busy and hectic days the simple truth of this statement. How often has the world eulogized in death the man it knew slightly and valued less during his lifetime. There is a moral in our thoughts at this point that we should all take to heart. In all of our relationships and activities of a kindred nature, as representatives of the people, let us strive to become better acquainted one with the other, and when one among us demonstrates qualities of leadership and virtues of rare and unusual worth, let us not permit these virtues to be hidden under a bushel, as it were, but render our acclaim and honor forthwith.

"The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" to which all men are targets would be easier to withstand if along the highway of life we were more alert and generous to give credit where credit is due.

69550—48——3

Waterman has expressed this thought in his homespun way so much better than I can that I wish to conclude with a few lines written by this advocate of the good-neighbor policy among men:

If I knew you and you knew me—
If both of us could clearly see,
And with an inner sight divine
The meaning of your heart and mine,
I'm sure that we would differ less
And clasp our hands in friendliness;
Our thoughts would pleasantly agree,
If I knew you and you knew me.

If I knew you and you knew me,
As each one knows his own self, we
Could look each other in the face
And see therein a truer grace.
Life has so many hidden woes,
So many thorns for every rose;
The "why" of things our hearts would see,
If I knew you and you knew me.

Charles Barnes, master sergeant, United States Army, sounded taps.

The Chaplain pronounced the following benediction:

The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift up His countenance upon you and give you peace, both now and evermore. Amen.

The relatives and friends of the deceased Members were escorted from the Chamber.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 604, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Members, the House will stand adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 29, 1946, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Memorial Addresses
in the
House of Representatives

Memorial Addresses

Remarks by Representative Dworshak

of Idaho

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, JOHN THOMAS, with devotion and loyalty, served his Nation, State, and fellow men. Simplicity characterized his earthly career, which was nevertheless crowned with achievement. Displaying industry, perseverance, and an indomitable will power, he won success in many endeavors. Idahoans recognized his sterling worth and several times elected him to the United States Senate.

For almost four decades, JOHN THOMAS contributed materially to the upbuilding of the Gem State. As a pioneer stockman and banker, he aided vastly in the development of the livestock and agricultural industry. His genuine character and natural ability won him a host of friends, and he never failed to assist those who sought his aid.

Shortly after his arrival in Idaho Senator THOMAS took an active part in political affairs, soon becoming chairman of the Republican State central committee. Under his guidance, his party made exceptional progress and directed State affairs.

Possessing rugged individualism himself, the Senator always supported a political philosophy which would protect the rights of citizens under our free enterprise system. His fundamental faith in mankind undoubtedly was responsible for his concept of the supremacy of the individual over the power of the State. He recognized that representative government provides the safeguards under which man attains his greatest liberty and highest accomplishments.

Political honors and business success made little change in the perspective of this outstanding American. He still derived much enjoyment from fellowship with his old friends and political associates. He did not vary his habits from the early pioneer days, and he always cherished the commonplace things of life.

Senator THOMAS, as a member of the majority party in the Senate from 1927 to 1933, was an acknowledged authority on livestock and financial subjects. As a member of the finance or revenue committee, he was a tower of strength and wisdom. Although seldom making speeches, he was influential in committee and party deliberations. Being appointed for the second time to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, he succeeded Senator Borah in 1940. His party then was in the minority, but his past service and extensive experience gave him prestige and influence.

Those intimately acquainted with Senator THOMAS were aware that the greatest inspiration in his successful career was his devoted wife. When Mrs. Thomas passed away in 1943, the Senator's subsequent actions reflected his poignant grief. He was profoundly affected by the loss of the companionship and the sympathetic understanding and guidance of the helpmate who had shared his triumphs and his sorrows. Although he still lavished affection upon his daughter and two grandchildren, he no longer displayed his former zeal.

Idahoans cherish the memory of this outstanding public servant. The life of JOHN THOMAS exemplified to the highest degree the opportunities available to every citizen in this country which he so dearly loved. May eternal peace be his just reward.

Remarks by Representative Sanborn

of Idaho

Mr. SANBORN. Mr. Speaker, at the time of the passing from this life of the late Senator JOHN THOMAS I was in the State of Idaho and with all Idaho citizens was shocked to learn of his death.

JOHN THOMAS and I lived in the same county of Gooding and we knew each other well. He served as State chairman of the Republican Party for several years, part of it being while I was serving in the Idaho Legislature. His successful and varied activities, ranging from farming and stock raising to banking, gave him a broad background of practical knowledge that was a great asset to him in his senatorial duties. He made a splendid record in the Senate.

Senator THOMAS was a keen and able businessman and a remarkably good organizer. He demonstrated and availed himself of one of the greatest heritages of the American way of life—the opportunity for self-achievement.

His passing was regretted by all. He was a fine, honorable public servant.

Memorial Exercises
in the
United States Senate

Memorial Exercises in the Senate

WEDNESDAY, *April 21, 1948.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the terms of Senate Resolution 212, the hour has arrived for holding memorial services for deceased Senators.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor, Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following invocation:

Almighty God, with a humble spirit and a contrite heart we call upon Thy great and holy name. In the life of each of us there are times when all our feelings seem to impose silence.

Grant that in this hour of sacred memory we may enter into a blessed communion with Thy Spirit, and the spirit of all upon whom Thou hast bestowed the glorious benediction, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of Thy Lord."

Hear us for the sake of the Christ, our Saviour. Amen.

Solo, There Is No Death—O'Hara—by Robert C. Nicholson, baritone, Wesley Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., accompanied on the piano by William Watkins, organist, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

THERE IS NO DEATH

I tell you they have not died,
They live and breathe with you,
They walk now here at your side,
They tell you things are true,
Why dream of poppied sod
When you can feel their breath,
When flower and soul and God
Know there is no death?

I tell you they have not died,
  Their hands clasp yours and mine,
They are but glorified,
  They have become divine.
They live, they know, they see!
  They shout with every breath:
"All is eternal life;
  "There is no death."

Dr. BRASKAMP. The Scripture readings are taken from the Old and New Testaments.

Psalm 85: "I will hear what God the Lord will say, for He will speak peace unto His people and to His saints."

Psalm 90: "Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations.

"Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God.

"So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

Then from the New Testament these gracious words which were spoken by our blessed Lord:

John 14: "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me.

"In My Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.

"And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto Myself, that where I am there ye may be also.

"Peace I leave with you, My peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

In St. Paul's great chapter on the resurrection, the fifteenth of First Corinthians, we find these words:

"Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept.

"For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead.

"For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

"Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

PRAYER BY DR. BRASKAMP

Most merciful and gracious God, the God of our fathers and of their succeeding generations, through Thy holy word Thou hast spoken and in our hearts Thy voice is heard.

Thou art the author and disposer of human life, from whom our spirits have come and unto whom they return.

We thank Thee for Thy servants who walked and worked with us for a little while upon this earth and who now are with Thee in heavenly blessedness, having received, as the reward of their faith and their fidelity, the salvation of their souls.

We rejoice that whatever was noble and beautiful in their life, in Thy sight and in our sight, abides forever. We bless Thee for the glorious testimony that they sought to serve their generation according to Thy holy will and were numbered among those who do justly, who love mercy, and who walk humbly with the Lord. We have not said "farewell" but only "good night," hoping on some blessed morn to meet and dwell with them in hallowed union in that land whose language is music and where joys are unceasing.

Grant unto the sorrowing and the lonely the consolation of Thy grace. May they yield themselves without murmur or complaint to the dispensations of Thy providence for Thou dost give and Thou dost take away, and blessed is Thy name forevermore. Help them to lay hold of the peace and the eternal companionship of the Christ.

We pray that Thou wilt continue to bless our Nation, our President, and all who hold positions of leadership and responsibility in the affairs of government. May we be a Nation whose God is the Lord. We are not asking Thee

to deal with us in any preferential manner. We are not praying that Thou wilt make our beloved country a comfortable lotus land. May we be loyal partners with all who are laboring to build the kingdom of justice and righteousness, the social order in which there shall be peace and good will among men. Enable us to carry on in faith, in faithfulness, and in the fear of the Lord as we daily meet the problems and tasks which challenge the consecration of or noblest manhood.

To Thy name we ascribe all the praise. Amen.

ROLL OF DECEASED SENATORS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chief Clerk will call the roll of the Members of the Senate who have passed to the Great Beyond.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

JAMES GRAVES SCRUGHAM, a Senator from the State of Nevada, born January 19, 1880; graduated from the University of Kentucky receiving bachelor and master degrees in engineering; Governor of Nevada, 1923–27; editor and publisher of the Nevada State Journal, 1927–32; served as State engineer, 1919–23; United States Army 1917–18; one of the incorporators of the American Legion, 1919; commander of the Nevada Department, American Legion, 1919; and national vice commander 1920–21; elected to the Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, and Seventy-seventh Congresses; elected United States Senator November 3, 1942, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Key Pittman ending January 3, 1947. Died June 23, 1945.

HIRAM WARREN JOHNSON, a Senator from the State of California, born September 2, 1866; educated in the public schools of Sacramento and University of California; by profession, lawyer; elected Governor of California in 1910; reelected Governor in 1914; elected United States Senator in 1916, 1922, 1928, 1934, and 1940; died August 6, 1945.

JOHN THOMAS, a Senator from the State of Idaho; born January 4, 1874; engaged in livestock business; served as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Idaho for 4 years; was member of the Republican National Committee two terms; was appointed to the Senate June 30, 1928, and elected November 6,

1928, to succeed Senator Frank R. Gooding, deceased, for the term ending March 3, 1933; again appointed to the Senate January 27, 1940, to succeed Senator William E. Borah, deceased, to serve until the next general election, when he was elected to fill balance of Senator Borah's unexpired term ending January 3, 1943; reelected November 3, 1942, for the term ending January 3, 1949. Died November 10, 1945.

CARTER GLASS, a Senator from the State of Virginia; born January 4, 1858, printer; reporter; editor; publisher; student of private and public schools; member, board of visitors, University of Virginia, 1898–1906; member State senate, 1899–1903; delegate, State constitutional convention, 1901; Member, House of Representatives, Fifty-seventh to Sixty-fifth Congresses; Secretary of the Treasury in President Wilson's Cabinet; declined reappointment by President Frank D. Roosevelt; Member of the United States Senate, under appointment and election from February 2, 1920; died May 28, 1946.

JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD 2d, a Senator from the State of Alabama; born, July 8, 1872; lawyer; graduate, University of Alabama, 1891, and Georgetown University, 1893; major, Alabama National Guard, 1901–3; member, State house of representatives, 1904–5; trustee, University of Alabama, 1917–19 and 1931–46; elected United States Senator, 1930, 1936, and 1942; died, June 12, 1946.

CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS, a Senator from the State of Florida; born, March 7, 1877; soldier; lawyer; judge; attended South Florida Military Institute; graduate, State normal school, 1901, and University of Florida, 1907; captain, National Guard, Spanish-American War; secretary, State senate, 1905–7 and 1909–11; judge of the criminal court of record, Walton County, 1910–11; assistant attorney general, 1912–19; circuit judge, seventeenth judicial circuit, 1919–25; member, State house of representatives, 1927; city attorney, Orlando, 1926–29; State supreme court commissioner, 1929–32; elected United States Senator, 1936 and 1940; died, September 18, 1946.

JOSIAH WILLIAM BAILEY, a Senator from the State of North Carolina; born, September 14, 1873; editor; lawyer; attended Raleigh Academy; graduate, Wake Forest College, 1893; editor, Biblical Recorder, 1893–1907; member, State board of agriculture, 1896–1900; Presidential elector, 1908; collector of internal revenue, 1913–21; member, constitutional commission, 1915; trustee, University of North Carolina, 1930; elected United States Senator, 1930, 1936, and 1942; died, December 15, 1946.

THEODORE GILMORE BILBO, a Senator from the State of Mississippi; born, October 13, 1877; attended Peabody College at Nashville, Tenn.; Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; and the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor; lawyer and farmer; member of the State senate, 1908–12; served as Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi, 1912–16, and as Governor, 1916–20 and 1928–32; elected United States Senator, 1934, 1940, and 1946; died, August 21, 1947.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Brooks].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, memorial services are traditional in America. There are many ways of conducting them. But this service is indeed unique.

We are honored to participate as representatives of the 48 States of the Union as we meet by our own resolve to pay tribute to the lives, the works, and the memory of our former associates and colleagues who have answered the roll call of eternity.

While we do this by our own motion, in a truer sense we do so under the influence of feelings in which the whole family of Americans unites with us.

While we pay our humble tribute to the revered memory of these former Members, colleagues, and associates, as individuals we pay special tribute to their endeavors and their contributions to the preservation of our Republic and the advancement of human rights under our form of government.

Progress is not automatic; the world grows better because people wish that it should and because they take the right steps to make it better.

In this forum—this truly deliberative body—these men came representing their various States and constituencies to participate and play their full part in hammering out on the anvil of consultation and public debate the legislative enactments that would help steer our ship of state ever onward and forward to fulfill its destiny among the governments of the earth.

In this all-important and arduous task they gave their all and at the end of their life's endeavor, standing at the top

of the ladder, they handed on to us our great responsibility and stepped across the great divide.

By those who knew each of them intimately and well, no doubt an individual tribute could be paid that would live as a bit of romantic literature, but I was a junior in this honored body when most of them had passed, on life's highway, that stone which marked the highest point. They had climbed the heights and left petty superstitions far below, while on their foreheads fell the golden dawning of a grander day.

Coinciding with the glorious history of our beloved country is the history of the Senate of the United States. Each page of that history records the endeavor, accomplishments, and occasionally the death of an illustrious man. Each era has been both important and strenuous, but in my humble judgment no period in all our history has been more exacting and demanding of human energy than the short span of years in which these honored representatives of their respective States actually laid their lives on the altar of service to their State and Nation.

These men with their varying viewpoints, with their peculiar backgrounds of education, interests, and training, representing their particular political philosophies, made their magnificent individual contributions to the inspiration, courage, and strength of present-day America.

These honored men carried into this forum their talents of determination representing the varying views that not only occasioned the birth of our beloved country, but guarantees its future existence not only as a free country for Americans, but the hope of the freedom-loving people of the entire world.

Throughout their lifetime, countless individuals were the beneficiaries of their works, and America is likewise the real beneficiary of their good deeds. On such an occasion, I labor only for words to do justice to your feelings and mine.

Words of any one individual are inadequate to fully express on an occasion of this kind the thoughts and emotions

many may feel. Each of us in varying degrees learned to know and respect the individuals whose memory we honor today. With this fully in mind may it not be said that we, the members of the Senate of the United States who are assembled here today, cherish and honor the memory of our colleagues who have gone to meet their Maker.

They left us singly and in the sad succession appointed by the order of nature; but having lived, acted, and counseled with us, we honor them together today.

During their long careers of duty, forgetting the little that had divided them, and cherishing the great communion of service, they walked in honorable friendship the declining pathway of age.

No martial music, no blare of trumpets, no great parade, summoned these men either to their outstanding service or to their graves, but they were fighters just the same for the cause they represented. Each, in his own way, was a champion of the cause he believed best for his country.

We respect them for their undaunted courage, the energy and devotion with which they marched along the long rugged road of duty.

We miss them, but we know that while they no longer answer the roll call in this historic Chamber, they answer that longer roll call that contains the names of heroic men who served and died that America might be and continue to be a Government of free men devoted to liberty, to justice, and to God.

Solo, Beautiful Isle of Somewhere—Ferris—by Robert C. Nicholson, accompanied at the piano by William Watkins.

BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF SOMEWHERE

Somewhere the sun is shining,
Somewhere the songbirds dwell.
Hush then thy sad repining,
God lives and all is well.

Somewhere the day is longer,
Somewhere the task is done.
Somewhere the heart is stronger,
Somewhere the guerdon won.

Somewhere the load is lifted,
Close by an open gate.
Somewhere the clouds are rifted,
Somewhere the angels wait.

(Chorus)

Somewhere, somewhere, beautiful isle of somewhere.
Land of the true, where we live anew,
Beautiful isle of somewhere!

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Hoey].

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, life is real and likewise mystical. The high estate of man's creation makes him a little lower than the angels and gives him dominion over all other created and elemental things. He is the inheritor of all the past ages. From the dusty pages of antiquity the progress of man has been illuminating the processes of life over the long centuries. Into the real life of today has been projected the mystical life of tomorrow. Immortality begins on earth. The struggle of man has been to build an enduring civilization here and to adorn it with the revealed and discovered truths of God. The search of man has been for truth, and in his quest for its attainment he has mastered much of the universe and made it subservient to his imperial will.

The majestic passages in the first chapter of Genesis describing the origin of man stamp him with the image of his Creator and crown him with honor and glory, and then the stately steppings of that graphic portrayal of his possibilities accord to him unquestioned dominion over the fowls of the air, the beasts of the field, and the fish of the sea, including all things passing through the paths of the sea. Man has marvelously attained this dominion and fulfilled this prophecy. He has gone deeper down into the sea than any fish has dared to go. He has soared higher into the air than the eagle, the king of birds, has been able to ascend—and he has gone into the stratosphere to join the celestial bodies as they float out through illimitable space.

Man speaks and his voice can be heard around the world, whereas the explosions of nature can be heard for only a few hundred miles, at best. The hurricane roars across the surface of the earth at 150 miles an hour, but man speeds along at 400 miles an hour and travels through space in a ship of his own creation at 800 to 1,000 miles an hour. Man measures the distance of the sun, moon, and stars, and counts and measures the circumference of the constellations in the sky. When Halley's comet skirts across our horizon at a terrific rate of speed, man calculates within a few seconds the time when that swift traveler will return after it has rambled through unexplored space along its charted course for 75 years.

Man has only recently split the atom and released the force and power of the universe. But the atom is not dangerous. Only man is dangerous.

But there is appointed a time for man to die. There is something majestic about death. Its very universality makes it a dreaded visitor in the homes of kings and subjects, presidents and citizens, rich and poor, white and colored, around the whole world. It levels all rank and makes a common denominator of all men. Sickness and death are not the tragedies of life; they are only the sadnesses. The age-old question propounded in the Book of Job, "If a man die, shall he live again," is affirmatively answered by the faith of man in immortality, and all nature shares that faith as it experiences a beautiful resurrection each springtime from the death of winter.

Edmund Burke said that civilization was a covenant between the dead, the living, and the unborn. What do we mean by civilization? It encompasses everything. The fields and farms, the factories and shops, the business houses and homes, the skyscrapers and humble cottages, the railroads, automobiles, and airplanes, the telephones, telegraph and radios, the churches, synagogues and cathedrals, the schools, colleges, and universities, the games, sports, and recreational

centers, the graveyards, cemeteries, and mausoleums—all of these and more constitute American civilization.

Deep in the consciousness of our civilization is the stalwart figure of the early settler and pioneer who came to our shores seeking liberty and freedom, and who dared to visualize a land where a man could worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and where none could molest or make him afraid. It also embraces the daring conception of a government where all power is lodged in the aggregate assembly of free men and women and where government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. Our honored dead have given us this civilization, and our loved colleagues belonged to that immortal company of men and women who through the years labored intelligently and painstakingly to perfect this structure of a democracy that might endure and vouchsafe to us who live today, and to the unborn of tomorrow, the blessings of liberty and freedom and the benign influences of justice and righteousness in government and among men.

Civilization also encompasses the indescribably sacred picture of a mother bending over the bed of her offspring at eventide to hear it lisp the name of God in the simple prayer of childhood, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

The supreme sacrifice by which men die for their country and fellow men becomes a part of our civilization. In all wars, and particularly in the recent one, heroic souls have joined the immortals of earth in selfless death that liberty might endure and that peace might be possible. Only one illustration shall suffice. When one of our oil tankers was torpedoed in the Pacific and the commanding officer and his crew escaped the flaming boat, it appeared that the lifeboats were overloaded, whereupon the gallant lieutenant said, "We must leave the lifeboats for the injured," and immediately dived overboard into the surging sea, followed by 15 of his heroic men. Only 3 of them were ever seen again. They were swallowed up by the angry waves, and they had only the

ocean for a sepulchre; but they left a trail of glory that time cannot efface.

At the same time a pharmacist mate administered tannic acid to the deep burns of the injured men to prevent their flesh from flecking off, and then visited another boat for the same purpose, and while swimming to a third boat became exhausted and went down, never to come up again; but there was the dew of immortality upon his brow and the radiance of heaven illuminating his watery grave.

Our illustrious colleagues in whose honor we assemble today belong in the category of those who served during those days of stress and crises, and they are among the casualties of war. They died gloriously in the service of their country. Eight of our comrades have passed away since the close of the war. They participated in the debates on the momentous issues determined in this greatest world forum of thought and action. They had a share in all of the history-making legislation enacted preceding and during the war years. They gave unstintingly of their time and efforts in behalf of our victory at arms and in furtherance of the cause of peace. We pause today to pay homage to their memories. Their colleagues who survive and still serve here will pay just tribute by the written word to them individually and thus preserve for posterity a record of their illustrious service and achievements. The youngest died in his 65th year and the oldest had passed his 88th milepost. Reasonably long life was vouchsafed to each of them ere the "silver cord was loosed or the golden bowl broken." In saluting their memory, I feel that they were able to join Byron in telling Death, that omnipotent tyrant, to his everlasting face that he possessed no sting, and in challenging the grave, his sleepless handmaiden to dare proclaim a victory. May God rest their souls.

The high obligation of this hour remains with us who still live and serve here to preserve the heritage of our civilization for the benefit of those now living and for the unborn

to follow after us. The days may be dark and the future clouded with many unhappy prospects; but if we are worthy of those who have gone before, we shall not falter in meeting the responsibilities of the times and underwriting the guaranties of liberty, freedom, and peace for the tomorrows.

These days call for high thinking, noble action, and unselfish dedication to the ideals of the Republic and to the spiritual verities which shall always be a source of strength and power in every crisis. It is well to remember that there has never been a night dark enough to put out the stars and that amid all the confusion, strife, and chaos extant in the earth, still this is my Father's world. Speaking of this atomic age, Walter Lippmann recently said, "Now the whole structure of our intellectual life must undergo a cleansing and reformation." Winston Churchill said about the same time, "Man must have a new heart." The great prophet Isaiah offered the solution more than 2,500 years ago when he wrote:

> They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength, they shall mount up with wings as eagles, they shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint.

Everything is not gloom and pessimism. War is not inevitable, peace is not impossible. There is more of human sympathy than the world has known before, and divine compassion is as inexhaustible as the measure of God's love. America has opened wide her heart and delved deep into her treasure to relieve the suffering and want of the hungry and starving of the world—both friend and foe.

We have in a practical way voiced our concern for the devastated nations of earth, and we have known no race or clime. Our American ideals have found expression in the fullness of our generosity and the breadth of our sympathy at home and abroad. All faiths and creeds give expression in song and story to our conception of the universality of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God.

It was a Catholic who wrote, Lead Kindly Light; it was a Baptist who wrote, "Amazing Grace, how sweet the sound, that saved a wretch like me"; it was a Presbyterian who wrote "Rock of Ages, cleft for me, let me hide myself in thee"; it was Martin Luther, the founder of the Lutheran Church, who wrote, "A mighty fortress is our God, a bulwark never failing"; it was a Methodist who wrote, "Jesus, lover of my soul, let me to thy bosom fly, while the nearer waters roll, while the tempest still is high"; it was an Episcopalian, a follower of the Church of England, who wrote, "All hail the power of Jesus' name! Let angels prostrate fall; bring forth the royal diadem, and crown Him Lord of all"; it was a Jew who wrote:

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

Thus speaking the universal language of mankind, voicing the hopes and the aspirations of the human heart.

"Our fathers' God, to thee,
Author of liberty,
To thee we sing:
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King."

Taps by Sgt. Chris G. Stergiou, United States Marine Corps.

Dr. Braskamp pronounced the following benediction:

"The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift upon you His countenance and give you peace. Amen."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the terms of Senate Resolution 212, as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased Senators, the Senate stands adjourned until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 3 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 22, 1948, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Memorial Addresses
in the
United States Senate

Memorial Addresses

Address by Senator Taylor

of Idaho

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, Senator JOHN THOMAS, of Idaho, who passed away on November 10, 1945, at his home in Washington and now rests in a garden spot which has been reclaimed from a desert condition by the enterprise of American pioneers, was identified with the major interests of his State for nearly 40 years during which time many trusts were reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

Coming to Idaho as a young man qualified to teach school, he devoted the remainder of his life to business interests and to his service in the Senate. He was a farmer and stock raiser and entered into various activities of a business nature in his home town of Gooding, the most important being the management of a strong banking institution. His position was that of the leading citizen of his county engaged in all activities which increased its wealth and promoted its culture.

Senator THOMAS' interest in public affairs was doubtless lifelong and it was not many years after his arrival in Idaho until he attained the topmost position in the councils of his party, the Republican Party, which was generally predominant in Idaho during the first 30 years of this century. He was not ambitious for political office for himself but as head of the party organization for several years was largely responsible for its policies and to a considerable extent for the personnel in the offices of the State. In 1927, on the death of Senator Gooding, he was by general consent designated as United States Senator to which office he was duly elected in 1928.

The political overturn of 1932 brought about Senator THOMAS' retirement. In view of his age and the 7 years that elapsed while he was in retirement, it is an impressive sign of the strength of Senator THOMAS that no one had arrived during that period to fill the high position he had held in his party in State and Nation and that he was summoned back to be Senator when Senator William E. Borah died in January 1940. In spite of the fact that the State was now in the Democratic column generally, Senator THOMAS was reelected in 1942 and 1944. If I was the person fated to be left behind by the potent Senator, I could at least console myself with the thought that my successful opponent was so able and distinguished a man.

I did not meet Senator THOMAS personally until I came to the Senate. I recall, however, campaigning in his county and upon one occasion introducing myself to a man wearing the overalls which are so common on the streets of Idaho country towns. The man responded courteously to my approach, but replied, "Well, Taylor, you may be all right as far as I know, but I have worked for JOHN THOMAS for years, and I am voting for him." Something in the tone of the man revealed a warmth of feeling which I attributed to a long course of square dealing in his business and neighborly relations on the part of the Senator. I could not hope for much where he was best known.

When I first came to the Senate I valued the kindness and courtesy with which Senator THOMAS received me and introduced me around. To my deep regret Senator THOMAS' health which had been failing for many months soon became so impaired that he was not able to attend the sessions of the Senate. Accordingly, I missed the benefit of the wise counsels which had so endeared him to his colleagues of many years. Though he seldom spoke on the floor, the universal testimony of those who served with him was that he was a tower of strength and dependability in the halls and committee rooms as he had been for many years in the political and business

life of his home State. He was active on several of the most important standing committees of the Senate, namely, Banking and Currency, Finance, Military Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation, and Public Lands and Surveys, and thus exerted tremendous influence on major legislation.

We do honor to Senator THOMAS not only as a man of simple and upright life, faithful in business, who was chosen by his fellow citizens to stand before kings but also as a typical representative of a generation of men who went west, or farther west, in youth or early manhood to develop business and industry, modern homes and schools, and to build the political institutions of a young and undeveloped State. These were not men consumed by ambition to live by public office; they sought only the satisfaction of seeing prosperous, happy communities rise where formerly were mere Indian trails through the deserts and mountains. They built soundly. Here and there one, by reason of his preeminence, was selected by his fellow citizens to execute the laws of the State or to represent them in the national councils. Senator THOMAS by the nearly unanimous call of his party and the repeatedly expressed approval of the voters as a body, was one of these. His body now rests in the heart of his State near that of his friend, former Governor and United States Senator Frank R. Gooding. Well may he rest from his labors and his State confer upon him the commendation, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Address by Senator Reed

of Kansas

Mr. REED. Mr. President, in the early seventies when Kansas was considered more or less a new country—inhabited mostly by Indians and buffaloes—a boy, JOHN THOMAS, was born to sturdy pioneer settlers in Phillips County, Kans., in 1874.

This lad grew up to know the rigors of frontier life and struggled unceasingly for an education. His love of adventure took him farther west where he became a well-known figure in Idaho. There he made his home until his death on November 10, 1945.

JOHN THOMAS demonstrated and took advantage of one of the greatest heritages of Americanism, the opportunity for an individual to make good on his own. From his meager beginnings he took to farming and eventually became a successful banker and large-scale livestock raiser. He became interested in politics and served as chairman of the Idaho Republican State central committee for 4 years. He was also a member of the Republican National Committee.

JOHN THOMAS was appointed to the United States Senate in June 1928. Following this he was elected to the office in November 1928 to succeed Senator Frank Gooding for a term ending March 3, 1933. Again he was appointed to the Senate in 1940 to succeed the late Senator Borah. Later he was elected and reelected. Senator THOMAS' success, coupled with a wide knowledge of Idaho's agriculture, mining, and livestock industry, made him a valuable man not only to the State of Idaho but to the entire West during the several terms he served in the Senate. From a political angle the Republican Party lost an outstanding and far-sighted leader when Senator THOMAS answered "the last roll call." He was married to Florence Johnson, who died in 1943. An only child, Mrs. C. Wayland Brooks, survives.

Address by Senator Dworshak

of Idaho

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I desire to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of a friend of long standing, the late Senator JOHN THOMAS, who was distinguished for his service in this body to the people of the State of Idaho and to the Nation.

There was much in JOHN THOMAS of the rugged strength of the lofty mountains of Idaho whence he came; there was simplicity, the badge of greatness; there was courage and devotion to the principles of representative government. He had keenness of intellect and integrity of purpose.

Senator THOMAS, from 1928 to 1933, had the privilege of serving in this body with another illustrious Idahoan, the late Senator William E. Borah, and he took understandable pride in friendship and close association with his noted contemporary. Like Borah, he believed that nothing should be left undone to preserve democracy in this country. His strong convictions against excessive participation in world affairs were similar to those of that senior statesman. Senator THOMAS primarily believed that attempts to impose our concepts of democracy on Europe would result in the weakening, if not the destruction finally, of our American form of Government.

Mr. President, it was my honor to have served in the other House of Congress during the last term of Senator THOMAS, and it was my privilege to have been his friend since 1924. I found him to be conscientious in his duties, aware of his responsibilities, and alive to the problems of the day. He was immensely loyal to our system of government and proud of his part in its operations.

The esteem in which he was held by his associates in the livestock and banking enterprises in Idaho, their loyalty to

his friendship, their confidence in his spoken word, and their faith in his ability were shared by thousands of other Idahoans who twice elected him to the Senate following appointments; first, to succeed Senator Frank R. Gooding, and later to succeed Mr. Borah.

I was present at Gooding, Idaho, at the funeral services for Senator THOMAS, where sheepmen and irrigationists, from the reclamation lands he had helped wrest from the desert, mingled with Senators, high State officials, and his business associates—all gathered to pay final tribute to their friend, one of the great champions of the West.

It was there that the Reverend J. Wesley Miller, long-time friend of the Senator, in describing the nobility and strength of character of the deceased, said:

> We shall not soon forget the earnestness, the vigor, the persistency, and the tenacity which marked his efforts in behalf of the farmer, the stockman, and the furtherance of reclamation throughout Idaho. He never seemed to be discouraged, and nothing seemed to daunt him.
>
> He was loyal to his friends, liberal in his views, independent in his opinions, courageous in his convictions, an aggressive fighter, an eloquent advocate, an earnest worker, a wise legislator.
>
> He was the embodiment of all the elements essential to the highest type of American citizenship, and the bright example of his life and work may well serve as a guiding star for those of us he left behind.

At the same services Senator C. Wayland Brooks, representing the congressional committee appointed by the President of the Senate, said:

> If you want to see a monument to JOHN THOMAS, look around Idaho. He was rich in his devotion to duty, in his friendship, in idealism, and in his courage, and the mark he has left on the educational, agricultural, commercial, and financial institutions of Idaho will carry on through all time as a living monument to a great man.

JOHN THOMAS was born in a rock-fronted dugout of his homesteading parents, Daniel W. and Mary Elizabeth Sparks

Thomas, in Phillips County, Kans. After graduating from high school, he attended a State normal school at Great Bend, Kans., and taught two terms in a country schoolhouse. Later he was county superintendent of schools and then was registrar of the land office at Colby.

Coming to the pioneer community of Gooding, Idaho, in 1909, he established the First National Bank, a venture which was later to become an integral part of a banking corporation serving the financial needs of a rapidly developing agricultural empire. He had served as a director of the corporation of the Federal Reserve Bank of Salt Lake City.

His civic and political activities included terms as local school trustee, city councilman, and mayor; while in politics he served the apprenticeship of precinct committeeman, county and State chairman, and member of the Republican State and National committee.

He was never one to put personal advantage above political principle, and the record of his career reveals that he had within him the hard core of Americanism which has been our Nation's bulwark in time of need.

His exemplary service in the Senate did not have the colorfulness of a Borah. Senator THOMAS was not a speech maker nor an orator, but in his quiet, unassuming manner, he wielded the influence that goes with honesty of purpose and integrity.

JOHN THOMAS died of a cerebral hemorrhage November 10, 1945. His remains, accompanied by the congressional committee, military escort, his daughter, and grandson, were flown to Boise in a 12-hour, nonstop flight in an Army C–54 transport. He was buried in the cemetery at Gooding, Idaho, in the late afternoon of a winter's day, in the presence of hundreds of his sorrowing friends who came to pay him tribute. In their hearts, as in ours, is enshrined the image of this splendid Senator of honored memory.

Tributes

Tributes

Remarks by Senator Brooks

of Illinois

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Butler, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Appendix of the Record a tribute to the late Senator JOHN THOMAS, of Idaho, by the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Butler.

There being no objection, the tribute was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

As a freshman Senator in January 1941, I first met our late friend, Senator JOHN THOMAS, of Idaho. He was then serving his third term, having been first appointed to complete the term of the late Senator Borah, and then having been twice elected by the people of Idaho. We became fast friends, and when he was called in death, I was glad to be among those who accompanied the funeral party to his home State and to pay my respects to a man who had done noble service to his State and the Nation.

JOHN THOMAS was a real man. He was always kindly and most gracious, a gentleman of the old school. He spoke only when he was speaking from the heart. He was a pioneer of the West, and felt most sincerely that our Nation needed the development of western resources to sustain its strength for future trials. As an ardent supporter of the development of western resources he envisioned far better than most of us the opportunities and the responsibilities of the great Northwest in the growth of our Nation.

Senator JOHN THOMAS was a man of the very hghest ntegrity. He was one with whom it was a genuine pleasure to be associated, whether as a Member of the Senate, as a neighbor and business associate, or as a member of the week-end golf foursome.

His first thoughts were always of his family, of whom he was always most proud. His approach to proposed measures was truly statesmanlike. He arrived at his decisions through an analysis

of their effect on the everyday life of his friends and acquaintances. He knew then what effect they would have on his country.

Our Nation needs more men in our Congress whose courage, capacity, and quality of service and character can compare to that of our departed friend, JOHN THOMAS, of Idaho.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a transcript of the memorial service of Senator JOHN THOMAS, at Gooding, Idaho, November 15, 1945.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE OF SENATOR JOHN THOMAS, GOODING, IDAHO, NOVEMBER 15, 1945

Quartet, Lead Kindly Light (Charles Gee, Earl Whipkey, Bert Bowler, Leland Fleischman).

Scripture, Dr. J. Wesley Miller, Gooding, Idaho: "Death is a divine appointment—the door opens, and we enter immortality."

"And Jesus said, 'I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die.'

"The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms.

"The Lord is my light and salvation; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?

"The righteous live forever, and the care of them is with the Most High: with His right hand He shall cover them, and with His arm shall He shield them.

"For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Prayer of invocation, Rev. Irvin S. Motz, minister, First Methodist Church, Gooding, Idaho:

"Almighty God, fount of all life, Thou art our refuge and strength, Thou art our help in trouble. Enable us, we pray Thee, to put our trust in Thee, that we may obtain comfort, and find grace to help in this and every time of need. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

"Almighty God, our Father, from whom we come and unto whom our spirits return, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all genera-

tions. Thou art our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Grant us Thy blessing in this hour and enable us to put our trust in Thee, so that our spirits may grow calm, and our hearts be comforted. Lift our eyes beyond the shadows of earth, and help us to see the light of eternity. So may we find grace and strength for this and every time of need; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Scripture, Psalm 90:

"Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or even Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God. Thou turnest man to destruction; and sayest, Return, ye children of men. For a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night. Thou carriest them away as with a flood; they are as asleep; in the morning they are like grass which groweth up. In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut down, and withereth. For we are consumed by Thine anger, and by Thy wrath we are troubled. Thou hast set our iniquities before Thee, our secret sins in the light of Thy countenance.

"For all our days are passed away in Thy wrath: we spend our years as a tale that is told. The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away.

"Who knoweth the power of Thine anger? Even according to Thy fear, so is Thy wrath. So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Return, O Lord, how long? and let it repent Thee concerning Thy servants. O satisfy us early with Thy mercy; that we may rejoice and be glad all our days. Make us glad according to the days wherein Thou hast afflicted us, and the years wherein we have seen evil.

"Let Thy work appear unto Thy servants, and Thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us: yea, the work of our hands establish Thou it."

First Corinthians 15: 41–58:

"There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars; for one star differeth from another star in glory. So also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption; it is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power; it is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body.

"There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body. And so it is written: The first man Adam was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a quickening spirit. Howbeit that was not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural; and afterward that which is spiritual. The first man is of the earth, earthy: the second man is the Lord from Heaven. As is the earthy, such are they also that are earthy: and as is the heavenly, such are they also that are heavenly. And as we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly.

"Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption. Behold, I show you a mystery; we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written.

"Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin: and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

"And John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of Heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.

"And I heard a great voice out of heaven saying, "Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them, and they shall be His people, and God Himself shall be with them, and be their God.

" 'And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes: and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away.'

"Jesus said: 'Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me.

" 'In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you.

" 'I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.' "

Eulogy, Dr. J. Wesley Miller, retired minister, and member of the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Church; a close friend of Senator JOHN THOMAS:

"Honorable Members of the Congress of the United States of America. His Excellency, the Governor of Idaho, other distinguished guests and friends here present:

"It is with conflicting emotions that I attempt to speak at this time a few words of tribute to the memory of our dear friend and honored statesman, JOHN THOMAS.

"Deeply do I feel the loss that has come to the Nation, to the State of Idaho, and to this immediate community, where he lived, and for which he did so much to promote its advancement in every way.

"However, in his going, it is a matter of great satisfaction to know that he has been called from his strenuous labors so faithfully performed, to his well-earned immortal reward.

"In an intimate personal acquaintanceship covering more than 30 years, I found Mr. THOMAS to be affable, genial, candid, and at the same time, an earnest and intelligent man.

"Toward all great questions involving the interests of his fellow citizens, his attitude was easily acertainable.

"He concealed nothing, and expressed his opinions with utmost candor, and with a force, which can come only as the result of an intense earnestess. He was reliable beyond all question, and as a public servant, he approximated the ideal.

"In politics Mr. THOMAS was a Republican, and yet I feel it can safely be said of him that was never a partisan in the offensive meaning of that word.

"Mr. THOMAS was conservative in his judgments, a financier of outstanding ability, and in a very real sense an economist. His counsel was sought by many leaders in the State of Idaho and elsewhere on questions involving the better interests of agriculture, particularly the beet-sugar industry, irrigation, conservation, and finance.

"Mr. THOMAS was in no sense an egotist and very seldom spoke of his own achievements. He possessed a well-poised enthusiasm for the interest of his community, his State, and the Nation. Nothing seemed too hard a task for him to undertake to better these several interests.

"We shall not soon forget the earnestness, the vigor, the persistency, and the tenacity which marked his efforts in behalf of the farmer, the stockman, and the furtherance of reclamation throughout Idaho. He never seemed to be discouraged, and nothing seemed to daunt him.

"Mr. THOMAS was a firm believer that 'righteousness exalteth a nation.' I always found him ringing true in outstanding and chal-

lenging moral issues, though he was in no sense an extremist. While he did not affiliate himself with any particular church, he could always be depended upon to support the church in its aggressiveness for the betterment of mankind.

"During the lifetime of Gooding College he was a trustee of that institution and its treasurer for many years.

"Mr. THOMAS was in principle opposed to war, and on more than one occasion prior to our entering upon World War II he discussed foreign issues with me, and told me how he earnestly hoped we would not have to enter the struggle because of its devastating results, both materially and physically.

"Nevertheless, once our Nation declared war it became his war, and he supported the Government in all its movements which he considered to be economically and efficiently sane.

"Mr. THOMAS loved his home. It was there he could be found almost every evening when he was in the city. He was a consistent student and read very widely. He was a most affectionate husband and father.

"He was democratic in his attitudes, and at no time did his success in business or politics turn him aside from men in the more humble walks of life.

"As a friend I always found him understanding, kindly sympathetic, and ready to go the second mile in any time of need. I count his passing a distinct and irreparable personal loss. What Mr. THOMAS was to me as a friend I am very confident he was to others of you, many of whom are here to pay tribute in memory of his long and distinguished public service.

"To summarize, the late Senator JOHN THOMAS was loyal to his friends, liberal in his views, independent in his opinions, courageous in his convictions, an aggressive fighter, an eloquent advocate, an earnest worker, a wise legislator.

"To all of this, I am confident, you, his colleagues here present, can, and do affectionately attest.

"Mr. THOMAS was the embodiment of all the elements essential to the highest type of American citizenship, and the bright example of his life and work may well serve as a guide-star for those of us he has left behind."

Senator C. Wayland Brooks, of Illinois, spoke in behalf of the congressional delegation in his tribute.

"If you want to see a monument to JOHN THOMAS look around Idaho.

"He was rich in his devotion to duty, in his friendship, in idealism, in his courage, and the mark he has left on the educational,

agricultural, commercial, and financial institutions of Idaho will carry on through all time as a living monument to a great man.

"We merely came to bring his earthly remains to his old home town and be present and participate in his burial as he would want it to be, among friends he loved so dearly, and the soil he loved so well—the friends and soil of Idaho.

"In honoring him, we of Congress truly honor ourselves. In the building of the rugged and fruitful West and its glorious story studded by bright lights of achievement of men of sterling character and iron courage, none will shine brighter than the life and accomplishments of JOHN THOMAS, who literally died in the active service of the people of Idaho."

Quartet, Rock of Ages: (Members of the male quartet previously mentioned. Mrs. Helen L. Smith, accompanist).

GRAVESIDE SERVICE AT ELMWOOD CEMETERY, GOODING, IDAHO

Scripture:

Rev. Irvin S. Motz, minister, First Methodist Church, Gooding, Idaho:

"Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery. He cometh up, and is cut down like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one stay.

"In the midst of life we are in death: of whom may we seek for succor, but of Thee, O Lord, who for our sins art justly displeased?

"Yet, O Lord God most holy, O Lord most mighty, O holy and most merciful Saviour, deliver us not into the bitter pains of eternal death.

"Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts; shut not Thy merciful ears to our prayers, but spare us, Lord most holy, O God most mighty, O holy and merciful Saviour, Thou most worthy judge eternal, suffer us not at our last hour for any pains of death to fall from Thee."

Dr. J. Wesley Miller, Gooding, Idaho:

"For as much as it hath pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence, to take out of the world the soul of the departed, we therefore commit his body to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; looking for the general resurrection in the last day, and the life of the world to come, through our Lord Jesus Christ; at whose second coming in glorious majesty to judge the world, the earth and the sea shall give up their dead; and the corruptible bodies of those who sleep in Him shall be changed and made like

unto His own glorious body; according to the mighty working whereby He is able to subdue all things unto Himself.

"I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, 'Write, from henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: Even so, saith the Spirit; for they rest from their labors'."

Prayer:

"Almighty God, with whom do live the spirits of those who depart hence in the Lord, and with whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity: We give Thee hearty thanks for the good examples of all those Thy servants, who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labors. And we beseech Thee, that we, with all those who are departed in the true faith of Thy holy name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in Thy eternal and everlasting glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all ever more. Amen."

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record various comments by colleagues of the late Senator JOHN THOMAS, of Idaho, and newspaper editorial and comments.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Congressional Record of November 13, 1945]

COMMENTS BY SENATORS

Mr. VANDENBERG: "Mr. President, in just a word, for the time being, I wish to express the deep sorrow which is felt by all the colleagues of the late Senator THOMAS on this side of the aisle in the loss of a very dear friend and a very cherished colleague.

"Senator THOMAS represented Christian character in about as fine a fashion as I have ever seen it in this life. He lived with a shining integrity which was the hallmark of his private life and his public service. He was quiet, modest, and unassuming as he moved among us, yet he constantly left his influence upon the labors of Congress.

"He had our confidence, he had our affection. He represented in his lifetime the great American saga of self-made opportunity in building himself from the lowest levels of opportunity to the highest levels of service.

"Mr. President, Senator THOMAS was a great citizen, a great Senator, a great American, a great friend. We shall miss him deeply."

AP DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 10

Senator ROBERTSON of Wyoming: "Senator THOMAS' death was a tremendous shock, although it was not entirely unexpected. I held him in deep regard. He was a grand American and a great westerner, an outstanding figure in the livestock business. He was a real straight shooter, and I trusted his judgment implicitly."

Senator MILLIKIN, Colorado: "Senator THOMAS' death was very, very shocking. He was a grand, fine man, and I am awfully sorry to see him gone. He was an outstanding champion of the West. He was an expert and everyone respected his judgment in these things."

Senator JOHNSON, Colorado: "Personally, I was very fond of Senator THOMAS. We were close friends. I had the greatest respect for his abundant common sense. He was a good businessman, the kind of man that we need more of in the Senate. He understood the problems of ranchers and miners and was always diligent in behalf of the West."

[From the Boise Statesman of November 11]

The death of Senator JOHN THOMAS in Washington brought expressions of condolence from leaders of both political parties in Idaho.

Gov. Charles C. Gossett, "I was very sorry to hear of the Senator's death. He was held in the highest esteem by his colleagues in the Congress of the United States. Idaho loses a valuable man in his death."

State Republican Chairman Reilly Atkinson described THOMAS' death as a tremendous blow. He added "Senator THOMAS has been a commanding personality in the Republican Party for more than 20 years and has made a great contribution to the State of Idaho in Congress. With THOMAS at the helm, things went right."

Chief Justice James F. Allshie of the Idaho Supreme Court said: "Senator THOMAS was a keen and able businessman and a remarkably good organizer. I have known him ever since he came to Idaho. Both as a private citizen and a public official he served the State courageously and efficiently."

"The death of Senator THOMAS of Idaho deprived the State of its outstanding citizen, politically, intellectually, and financially," said William G. Bissell, prominent Gooding attorney and long-time friend of the late Senator. "He has always been a great asset to the State."

Lloyd Adams, Rexburg, who was Senator THOMAS' campaign manager and his close political associate in Idaho, said:

"Senator THOMAS' death is the greatest loss in individuals Idaho has ever had. He was always for the people of Idaho. The humblest and the greatest have always been given justice at his hands. That was why he was able to be elected three times."

Mayor Sam S. Griffin, of Boise, said, "Idaho has lost a great friend with the death of Senator THOMAS, who in the past did all in his power to further its and the Nation's interests."

J. Mack Dodds, chairman of the Board of Ada County Commissioners, said, "This is shocking news. Senator THOMAS was a man who had the welfare of Idaho and the West in his heart. We will miss him. County officials like myself always found him ready to help with our problems."

Steve Collins, president of the Boise Chamber of Commerce, said that "the Senator was cooperative with the chamber of commerce at all times and on various items of business his help was the deciding factor."

R. M. Logsdon, Ada County Republican chairman, said, "We all regret the passing of Senator JOHN THOMAS, a fine, honorable public servant."

[From the Twin Falls Times-News of November 12]

R. P. Parry, Twin Falls attorney, stated, "With the passing of Senator THOMAS, Idaho has lost the services of one who has contributed greatly to the State's development.

"No single man worked harder or accomplished more in making our great irrigated region the success it has become," Parry said. "A stockman and a farmer himself, he was always alert to fight their battles. For the sane advice and judgment, he was without peer. In the troublous days of the past his counsel has helped our State and its citizens through many difficulties, and in loyalty and steadfastness to his friends he was outstanding. Idaho has lost a great faithful servant and many of us a great personal friend."

H. Dudley Swim, notified of the death of Senator THOMAS, stated that "Senator THOMAS was a sterling friend, a great Idahoan, and a true and courageous American. We have lost a sturdy public servant who fearlessly pursued principle and conviction."

"Senator THOMAS did a splendid job as Idaho's representative in the United States Senate," T. Clyde Bacon, Twin Falls, said. He added, "Senator THOMAS had a thorough knowledge of the State and its problems. He was especially interested with Idaho agriculture, having engaged in livestock breeding and farming for many years in this area.

"He was not an orator and made few speeches but he had an unusual ability in dealing with people, and in the committee room, where practically all legislation is formulated, he was most effective. Idaho will miss him. He has been a great friend to Idaho and its people."

Mrs. Emma Clouchek, in paying tribute to Senator THOMAS, said, "He had always been an able statesman. There does not seem to be much to add to his record, for that certainly speaks for itself. His work for Idaho has always been outstanding."

Judge James R. Bothwell said, "Idaho has lost one of its best known and most influential citizens. Senator THOMAS' death came at a time when his talents are vitally needed in the upper House of Congress, now confronted with grave problems of national and international importance."

In paying tribute to Senator THOMAS, Asher B. Wilson, Twin Falls, stated, "I am shocked by this news, and am sorry beyond expression to hear of JACK's death.

"I knew him so well when we were both living in Colby, Kans., where he was engaged as the register of the Government land office. He always did everything he could for Idaho. I feel a great personal loss in his death."

[Editorial from the Twin Falls (Idaho) Telegram of November 15]

Idaho pays today a final tribute to JOHN THOMAS, United States Senator from Idaho for 11 years since 1928, who died last Saturday at his post in the National Capital.

In this solemn tribute, Idahoans will be joined by Americans in all walks of life who have been privileged to know JOHN THOMAS as we of Idaho have known him—a good man to tie to.

Vaulting ambition for self-advancement had no place in JOHN THOMAS' pattern of life. There was nothing of the demagog or political showmanship in his make-up.

He was a man who held steadfast to the view that two and two make four, that debts are to be paid, that promises are to be fulfilled and that contracts are to be performed.

A man of unusual attainments, he approached his tasks in the political field with a sense of humility that did not depart from him when he was called to high station, but he fulfilled the work with which he was entrusted, honestly and efficiently.

Burdened with responsibility, Senator THOMAS and his then congressional colleague, former Congressman Addison T. Smith, during the economic depression that started in 1929, became aged and haggard in earnest endeavor to balance the budget when national and emergency expenditures mounted to a record level—though it would be chicken feed today—and to help to steer the ship of state along an experience-charted course into a haven of safety.

So long as the principles which he so ably exemplified endure, the memory and the influence of JOHN THOMAS will continue. He is an outstanding exponent of the gospel of honesty, and fair play, and common sense.

[Editorial from the Twin Falls (Idaho) Times-News of November 15]

As everyone knows, all politicians have their political enemies, and those whose accomplishments are outstanding are seldom given full credit until after their death. Then even the political rivals join in expressing their respects for a man of note.

There is an underlying sincerity in the praise that is now being spoken for the late Senator THOMAS, because he was a man who has done so much for Idaho.

Senator THOMAS demonstrated and took advantage of one of the greatest heritages of Americanism—the opportunity for an individual to make good on his own. From meager beginnings, he took to farming and eventually won the distinction of being a successful banker and large-scale livestock raiser.

His own success, coupled with a wide knowledge of Idaho's agricultural, mining, and livestock industries, made him a valuable man to the State during the several terms he served in the United States Senate.

During the recent sociological upheaval in American Government, there are those who criticize Senator THOMAS for being too much of a conservative, but now that the glitter of that era of social

reform is beginning to dim, there is a better appreciation of how often he was right in spite of such criticism.

From the political angle, the Republican Party of Idaho has lost one of its outstanding leaders. Many were the times he steered his party over the shoals of factionalism, which shoals unfortunately loom all too ominously in the party's present set-up.

As time goes on, the Republican Party and the people of Idaho may have occasion even better to appreciate what a man like Senator THOMAS means to a State.

[Editorial from the Idaho Daily Statesman of November 15, 1945]

JOHN THOMAS is dead and Idaho has lost a valuable friend, citizen, and Senator.

Senator THOMAS came up the hard way; finally became a farmer, livestock raiser, and banker. His industry and interests brought him a knowledge of Idaho from north to south. He was appointed twice, once by Governor Baldridge upon the death of Senator Gooding, once by Governor Bottolfsen upon the death of Senator Borah. He was elected three times. His record as a party State chairman has never been equaled.

Upon his first appointment he told friends that he did not believe he was fitted by education or experience to take his place in the most important legislative branch of our Government, but he was rapidly selected for the most important committees in the Senate and his counsel in them was considered wise, intelligent, and fair.

Senator THOMAS was not a speaker. He worked, not for publicity, but for his Nation and his State.

TRIBUTE FROM NATIONAL GRANGE LEADERS

Albert Goss, national master of the Grange, said that the record of Senator THOMAS "was so in line with all agricultural needs that I never bothered after the first year to contact him in regard to pending legislation because I knew he would vote right. He was by far one of our most outstanding agricultural leaders."

Ray McKaig, Boise, deputy national master, commented, "Idaho agriculture has suffered a tremendous loss. Senator THOMAS never went back on his word and never made a promise he didn't keep. That is a character a number of other political leaders should learn. He had intense loyalty for all his friends and never betrayed them. Our Grange always received splendid cooperation from him."

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Appendix of the Congressional Record a tribute to the late Senator JOHN THOMAS, of Idaho, by Hon. Addison T. Smith, formerly Representative from the Second District of Idaho.

There being no objection, the tribute was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The passing of Senator JOHN THOMAS is a great loss to the people of Idaho whose interests he so ably represented in the United States Senate for many years. They recognized in him a leader whose judgment and wide knowledge of State and national affairs could always be safely followed.

My first meeting with Mr. THOMAS was in the summer of 1907 when he called on me in Boise, Idaho, and presented a letter of introduction from my long-time friend of Topeka, Kans., Ralph Faxon, secretary to the late Senator Long of that State. Ralph's commendation of Mr. THOMAS impressed me most favorably, and it was my pleasure to introduce him to some of my friends, who welcomed him as a possible new settler amongst us. Mr. THOMAS returned to Idaho in 1909 and located at Gooding, a new town in Lincoln County, on the Oregon Short Line, and organized a bank, of which he became president. A warm friendship developed between us, which continued uninterrupted during his lifetime.

During the first few years of his residence in Gooding he devoted himself to his banking and stock-raising interests, and did not become actively interested in politics until 1912, when his advice was being sought by local and State leaders in the Republican Party along political lines. Mr. THOMAS had been recognized as an astute and successful businessman and banker, and a careful observer of political trends in his home State of Kansas, and was finally persuaded to become chairman of the Republican State central committee, a position he held for 4 years. He later served for two terms as a member of the Republican National Committee.

On becoming a Member of the United States Senate his qualities of leadership were soon recognized by his colleagues and he became a member of the Committee on Finance, and other important committees, where he served with distinction.

Senator THOMAS' political ideals were along conservative lines, from which he could not be easily swerved. His knowledge of financial and banking precepts impelled him to study most carefully proposed legislation, and to minutely examine the advisability of entering upon new and unproven theories of governmental changes

with the hope of solving problems presented by various groups and organizations. He specialized in legislation to aid in the development of the resources of his adopted State, and especially to encourage and aid those engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a strong and persistent advocate of the development of arid lands by damming the streams and bringing water to such lands for irrigation purposes, by private capital and Government funds. He was a consistent advocate of the benefits afforded by a protective tariff to stimulate the growth of the products of the farms, the raising of livestock, and the development of the mining and timber resources.

Senator THOMAS' delightful personality, his eagerness to cooperate with those needing financial assistance to carry on their plans, and his willingness to join in movements to contribute to the upbuilding of the community, county, and State endeared him to a legion of friends and admirers who mourn his departure from among us. He was my personal and political friend, and was one of the first of the leaders in the State to advocate my election to Congress in 1912. During the years we were together in Congress he could always be depended upon to cooperate in bringing to the attention of the Senate bills originating in the House, and I reciprocated by looking after the Senate bills in which he was interested. I feel a deep personal loss in his death.

Proceedings
in the
United States Senate

Proceedings in the Senate

TUESDAY, *November 13, 1945.*

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, the purple curtains of eternity have once again parted to receive the soul of a veteran Member of this distinguished body.

Since last we met here my colleague, Senator JOHN THOMAS, has been called back to the bosom of the Creator.

We have all known for some time that Senator THOMAS was putting up a courageous battle against the odds of advancing years and failing health, yet the news of his death came as a shock. He fought the good fight to the end. He was a man of strong will and fighting spirit. His is a typically American story.

He was born in humble circumstances in the great State of Kansas. His life was one of struggle to achieve success in the business world and later in the field of politics. He has served the people of Idaho in some public capacity almost since the day Providence directed his path to our State in 1909. Idaho has bestowed honors on JOHN THOMAS over a long period of years.

During the past few months Senator THOMAS was unable personally to carry on the affairs of his office. Nevertheless, all routine business has been efficiently taken care of by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Peavey. She is a splendid example of American womanhood, a credit to her illustrious father and the State of Idaho. I am sure that my departed colleague would wish that I should take this opportunity to call attention to her faithful devotion and the service she has rendered.

When I learned of Senator THOMAS' death I called his residence, and his 11-year-old grandson answered the telephone. There was an unmistakable sob in the lad's voice. I believe the fine family relationship that existed between our departed

friend and those who were closest to him is a testimonial to his character and fundamental human qualities that makes any words of praise seem utterly inadequate.

Tomorrow we will return the earthly remains of JOHN THOMAS to his home in Gooding, Idaho, where he will find his final resting place in a beautiful green valley that was but recently part of a vast expanse of purple sage. The winds of approaching winter will carry pure driven snow down from the lofty peaks of the Sawtooth Mountains to blanket him softly in his last sleep. Spring rains will bring a carpet of green bedecked with mountain flowers to conceal so well the freshness of the newly turned earth that visitors will see no difference between one plot of ground and all the others. But neither the covering snows of winter, the constant washing of showers, nor the fading caused by bright summer suns will erase the name of Senator JOHN THOMAS from a secure and exalted place in the history of our pioneer State and the Nation.

Mr. President, at this time I offer the resolution (S. Res. 190) which I send to the desk:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN THOMAS, late a Senator from the State of Idaho.

Resolved, That a committee of 10 Senators be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, in just a word, for the time being, I wish to express the deep sorrow which is felt by all the colleagues of the late Senator THOMAS on this side of the aisle in the loss of a very dear friend and a very cherished colleague.

Senator THOMAS represented Christian character in about as fine a fashion as I have ever seen it in this life. He lived

with a shining integrity which was the hallmark of his private life and his public service. He was quiet, modest, and unassuming as he moved among us, yet he constantly left his influence upon the labors of the Congress.

He had our confidence, he had our affection. He represented in his lifetime the great American saga of self-made opportunity in building himself from the lowest levels of opportunity to the highest levels of service.

Mr. President, Senator THOMAS was a great citizen, a great Senator, a great American, a great friend. We shall miss him deeply.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Idaho.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Under the second resolving clause the President pro tempore appointed the Senator from Idaho [Mr. Taylor], the Senator from Montana [Mr. Wheeler], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. Johnson], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Taft], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Brooks], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Butler], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Langer], the Senator from Utah [Mr. Murdock], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. Millikin], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. Robertson] the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Senator.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock meridian.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, November 14, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

WEDNESDAY, *November 14, 1945.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our thoughts are sobered by the vastness of our commission as we are here called to engage in an enterprise which reaches to the ends of time and affects all men and all lands. Create in us, we beseech Thee, the strength and splendor of loyalties which cannot be shaken and of those integrities of the soul which shall be our support in any confusion and our light in any darkness.

Grant Thy consoling grace to the bereaved family of that one who in this Chamber for so long served faithfully and well his State, his Nation, and his fellow men. We think tenderly of him this day and cherish his memory as the mortal habitation of his choice spirit is being carried across his native land to the soil of the State he honored. Thanks be to God that such have been, though they are here no more! Leaving an enduring record of public devotion and the benediction of a noble character, now that for him the busy world is hushed, vouchsafe to him, O Lord, light and peace and joy as he mounts from glory to glory in the life everlasting. We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. JOHN THOMAS, late a Senator from the State of Idaho.

Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives

Proceedings in the House

TUESDAY, *November 13, 1945.*

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 190):

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN THOMAS, late a Senator from the State of Idaho;

Resolved, That a committee of 10 Senators be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased Senator;

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased;

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock meridian on tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. Dworshak].

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 395), as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JOHN THOMAS, a Senator of the United States from the State of Idaho.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That a committee of four Members be appointed on the part of the House to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sorrow and regret that we learned of the passing of the senior Senator from the State of Idaho. The other body has lost one of

its distinguished Members and the State of Idaho one of its most illustrious citizens. For more than 35 years, JOHN THOMAS has served his city, his State, and his Nation in many capacities and always with devotion and loyalty. He was actuated by fundamental American ideals in his service to his fellow men. He was zealous in his championship of those principles which have elevated our country to its present position.

Mr. Speaker, Senator THOMAS' life exemplified what can be accomplished by an American under our system of government. As a businessman and as a public official, he gained distinction and was eminently successful because he had faith in our American way of life. Idahoans are proud of this typical American, and they will cherish the splendid contributions which he has made to the development of our State and the entire West. His colleagues in the House, as well as in the Senate, deplore his untimely passing, and they extend condolences to his daughter and grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. White].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, the great State of Idaho has lost one of its most useful and illustrious citizens, Senator JOHN THOMAS, of Gooding.

A neighbor of ours in describing her late husband said, "He was a good husband, a good father, and a good businessman." Idaho's senior Senator [JOHN THOMAS] was all three of these—and more, he was a good citizen and a good statesman.

Senator THOMAS was one of the sterling characters that are the backbone of America. He brought to the Congress the vision and foresight in dealing with Government affairs and formulating legislative policies gained by a lifetime of experience and useful service in business and in public affairs.

A farm boy, teacher, school superintendent, recorder of the land office, mayor, stockman, banker, national committeeman, and Senator.

Senator THOMAS, in his long and useful career, did much in building up Idaho and adding to the wealth of his adopted State.

Senator THOMAS was of that conservative school of thought among our national statesmen which has done so much to preserve and protect our national heritage and build up a sound and stable national economy.

Senator THOMAS died as he had lived—faithful to his trust as United States Senator, in harness, still working, still planning for a bigger and better Idaho and a strong and stable Federal Government.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following committee on the part of the House to attend the funeral of the late Senator THOMAS of Idaho: Mr. White, Mr. Dworshak, Mr. Halleck, and Mr. Robinson of Utah.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to the deceased colleague, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, November 14, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

Date Due

Memorial services held in the main
[redacted]
3 1262 03204 5345

FLARE

FLARE
31262032045345